Statement-II

Break-up of the works taken up and the assets created under NREGA (Financial year) 2007-08 *upto Jan.,* 2008

Type of Work	Total works taken (no.)	Works Completed (no.)	Ongoing Works (no)	Benefit Created (in lakhs)
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (CU.MT.)	370191	106999	263192	1023.58
Flood Control and Protection (KM)	33757	13959	19798	5.13
Micro Irrigation Works (KM)	63658	17725	45933	0.32
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST (HECTARE)	196213	49716	146497	0.49
Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (CU.MT.)	102595	32840	69755	823 51
Land Development (HECTARE)	206176	59743	146433	780
Drought Proofing (HECTARE)	118601	34467	84134	5.81
Rural Connectivity (KM)	234340	90616	143724	3.09
Any Other activity	45159	21466	23693	
	1370690	427531	943159	

Credit cards to craftsmen and weavers

t*190. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

whether the Government has formulated any plan to give credit cards to craftsmen and weavers under Self-Employment Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

the number of craftsmen and weavers issued credit cards so far, State-wise; and

whether, keeping in view the economic plight of craftsmen and weavers, the economic assistance or facilities being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) There is no scheme in the name of Self Employment Scheme for craftsmen and weavers. However, for handicraft artisans a scheme Artisan Credit Card (ACC) is being implemented to facilitate credit flow to handicraft artisans. Further, with an objective to alleviate the problem of collateral security or 3rd party guarantee and to remove impediments to flow of credit to handicrafts sector, Credit Guarantee Scheme is being implemented. Under this scheme, the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) provide guarantee to its Member Lending Institutions (Banks) in respect of crdit extended to handicraft artisans. The Government of India bears the cost of guarantee fee and annual service charges in this regard.

The number of handicraft artisans benefited under ACC, as reported by banks in the country, is 1,04,066 so far. State-wise figures for the same are not maintained by the Banks.

As regards Handicraft Sector, economic assistance is being provided for development of Handicraft Sector through implementing various schemes which include; Baba Saheb

^Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana for integrated development of identified craft clusters; Marketing Support Scheme; Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme; Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; Research & Development and,Human Resource Development. These schemes include components which provide for setting up of a variety of facilities and infrastructure as well as margin money support to assist craftsmen in gaining access to credit in addition to economic assistance under Credit Guarantee Scheme.

So far as Handloom Weavers are concerned, economic assistance is being provided for development of Handloom Sector through implementing various schemes which include; Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme; Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Shortage of skilled labour in the developing industries

t*191. SHRl AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that a large number of labour force is available in the country;

if so, whether it is also a fact that in spite of that there is a shortage of skilled labourers in the developing industries; and

whether Government would implement a time-bound action plan at national level by fixing a target for increasing the skilled labour force in the country?

THE MWISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Reliable estimates of labour force are obtained through quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Last such quinquennial survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per two most recent surveys, labour force of the country on usual status basis which was of the order of 406.06 million in 1999-2000 has gone up to 469.94 million in 2004-05, registering an annual rate of growth of 2.97 per cent.

(b) and (c) 61st round of survey report on employment and unemployment during 2004-05 conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has revealed that among persons of age 15-29 years, about 2 per cent reported to have received formal vocational training and another 8 per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training. The Government has taken up the following new schemes for increasing the skilled labour force in the country:

(i) Upgradation of 500 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)-lOO with domestic funding and 400 with World Bank assistance.

(ii) Upgradation of the remaining 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership mode.

(iii) Establishment of new ITIs and strengthening of existing ITIs in the North Eastern States, Sikkim and J&K.

(iv) Imparting of short term modular employable skills under "Skill Development Initiative".

t Onginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.